GEOMETRIC DESIGN STANDARDS FOR URBAN COLLECTOR STREET SYSTEM (GS-7M)

	DESIGN SPEED (km/h)	D NRADIUS		(11) STOPPING SIGHT DISTANCE	MIN. WIDTH OF LANE	(3) STANDARD CURB & GUTTER (10)	BUFFER STRIP WIDTH	(4) MINIMUM SIDEWALK WIDTH	(5) SLOPE	(B) (9) NEW AND RECONSTRUCTED MINIMUM BRIDGE WIDTHS AND VERTICAL CLEARANCES	
STREETS	80	280	•	130	3.6m	CG-7					
WITH CURB &	70	215	227	105	5.6		(10)	1.5m	2: 1	SAME AS CURB TO CURB OF APPROACHES	
	60	150	149	85	(1) (2)	CG-6					
GUTTER	50	99	94	65	3.3m	00 0					
	DESIGN SPEED (km/h)	Xuuuull		STOPPING SIGHT DISTANCE MIN.	MIN. WIDTH OF LANE	(7) MINIMUM WIDTH GRADED SHOULDERS FILL FILL W/GR SFILL		(10) WIDTH OR DITCH (FRONT SLOPE)	(5) SLOPE	(8) (9) NEW AND RECONSTRUCTED MINIMUM BRIDGE WIDTHS AND VERTICAL CLEARANCES	
STREETS WITH SHOULDER	80	280	-	130	3.6m	7 7	2.4m	1.8m	2: 1	2.4m + PAVEMENT	
	60	150	149	85	(1) (2)	3.3m				WIDTH + 2.4m	
DESIGN	50	99	94	65	3.3m	2.1m	1.2m	1.2m		1.2m + PAVEMENT WIDTH + 1.2m	

GENERAL NOTES

A minimum design speed of 50 km/h or higher should be used for collector streets, depending on available right of way, terrain, adjacent development and other area controls.

In the typical street grid, the closely spaced intersections usually limit vehicular speeds and thus make the effect of design speed of less significance. Nevertheless, the longer sight distances and curve radii commensurate with design speeds higher than the value indicated result in safer highways and should be used to the extent practicable.

Standard TC-5.01U(M) (Urban) superelevation based on 4% maximum.

Standard TC-5.04ULS(M) (Urban-Low Speed) superelevation based on 2% maximum may be used with a design speed of 70 km/h or less (70 km/h = 211 m minimum radius).

A minimum 9.2 m width of surfacing or a minimum 9.2 m curb to curb is to be used within incorporated cities or towns to qualify for maintenance payments.

Clear zone and Recoverable Area information can be found in Appendix A(M), Section A-2(M) of the Road Design Manual.

Maximum grades of short lengths (less than 150 m) and one-way down grades may be 2% steeper.

RELATIONSHIP OF N	MUMIXAN	GRADES T	O DESIGN	SPEEDS			
	DESIGN SPEED (MPH)						
TYPE OF TERRAIN	30	40	45	50			
	GRADES (PERCENT)						
LEVEL	9	9	8	7			
ROLLING	11	10	9	8			
MOUNTAINOUS	12	12	11	10			

FOOTNOTES

- (1) 3.6m when Design year ADT exceeds 2000. Where feasible, lanes should be 3.6m in industrial areas; however, where available or attainable R/W imposes severe limitations 3.3m lanes can be used in industrial areas., 3.0m lanes can be used in residential areas, based upon design speed and traffic volumes. (See AASHTO Green Bk., Exhibit 6-5).
- (2) Lane width to be 3.6 m at all interchange locations.
- (3) Or equivalent City or Town Design.
- (4) A width of 2.4 m or more may be needed in commercial areas.
- (5) 3:1 and flatter slopes may be used when right of way is behind the sidewalk (or sidewalk space) in residential or other areas where the slopes will be maintained by the property owner.
- (6) Ditch slopes to be 4:1 1.8 m width and 3:1 1.2 m width.
- (7) When Design year ADT exceeds 2000VPD, with greater than 5% total truck and bus usage: Provide 1.2 m wide paved shoulders when the graded shoulder is 1.5 m wide or greater or provide 1 m wide paved shoulders when the graded shoulder is 1.2 m wide. All shoulders not being paved will have the mainline pavement structure extended 0.3 m, on the same slope, into the shoulder to eliminate raveling at the pavement edge.
- (8) Where the approach roadway width (traveled way plus shoulder) is surfaced, that surfaced width shall be carried across all structures if that width exceeds the width shown in this table.
- (9) Vertical clearance at roadway underpasses for new and reconstructed bridges is to be 5.05 m desirable and 4.45 m minimum (0.3 m additional clearance required for nonvehicular overpasses).
- (10) If a buffer strip is used between the back of curb and sidewalk, it should be 0.6 m minimum.
- (11) For intersection sight distance requirements, see Appendix C, Table C-1-5.

FIGURE A - 1 - 7M*

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